

DRAFT

DFEP GENDER STUDIES
KARNATAKA

PROJECT REPORT
ON
GIRL EDUCATION
AND
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

BELGAUM DISTRICT

DSEET.

BANGALORE

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RAIBAD TALUK.

C O N T E N T S

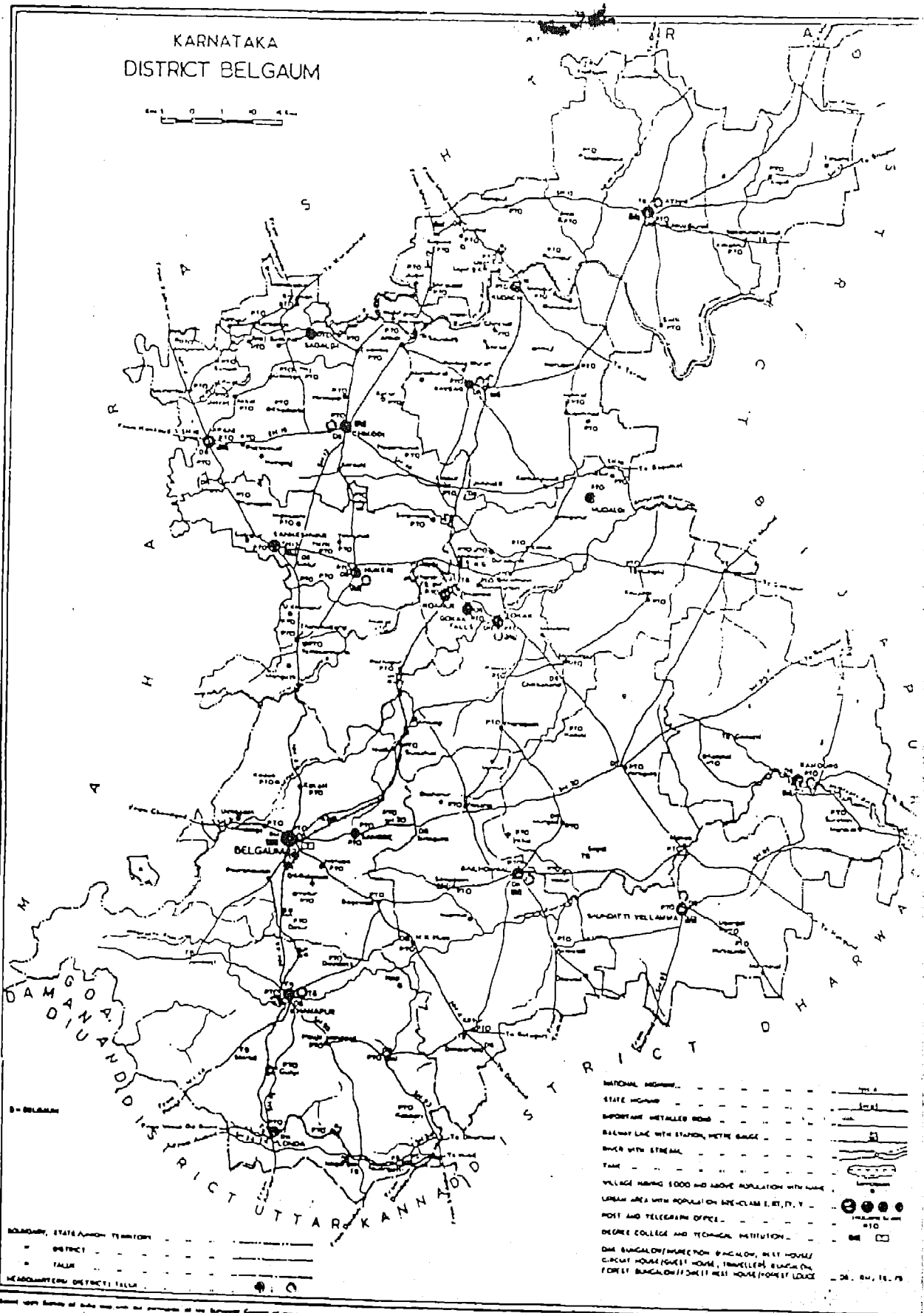
I	INTRODUCTION	
	BACKGROUND OF THE DISTRICT	
a	HISTORICAL FEATURES	
b	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION	
c	NUMBER OF BLOCKS	
d	POPULATION	
e	PHYSICAL FEATURES	
f	SOCIAL LIFE	
g	ECONOMY	
II	EDUCATION IN THE DISTRICT	20
III	VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATION	26
IV	RAIBAG-THE SAMPLED BLOCK	30
V	BRIEF REPORT - ANALYSIS OF THE PRIMARY DATA	33
VI	GROUP DISCUSSION	47
VII	OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY, SUMMARY OF FINDINGS SUGGESTED STRATEGIES, COSTING AND PHASING	55
VIII	DPEP RECOMMENDATION	58
IX	CONCLUSION	60
X	TABLES BASED ON SECONDARY DATA	61

DISTRICT COVERED BY DPUP GENDER STUDIES - BELGAUM



KARNATAKA DISTRICT BELGAUM

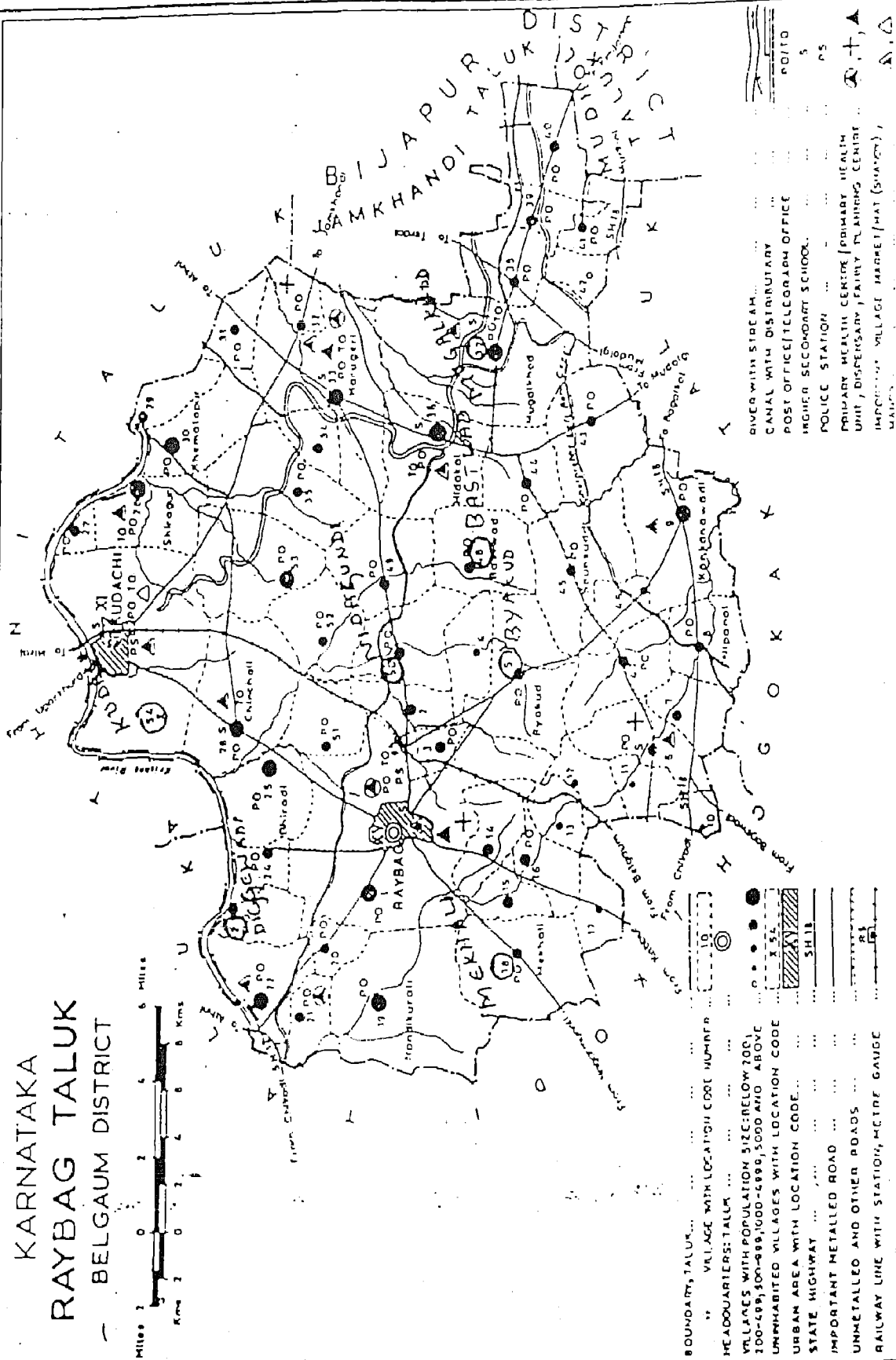
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KARNATAKA
RAYBAG TALUK
BELGAUM DISTRICT



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C H A P T E R I

INTRODUCTION

Belgaum district owes its pride for having had Kitturu Rani Channama-a memorable woman, in this region. She was known for her courage and boldness with which she fought against British for the freedom of INDIA. Kittur is a village in Bailhongal taluk.

BACKGROUND OF THE DISTRICT

Origin of the Name:

The name of Belguam is originally found as velugrama or Venugrama as seen in a record of the shilahorus of the first time and VENU stands for bamboo(Bambuss Arundinaca) which is abounded in this area where there were thick forests with the credition of the new district in 1836 with BELGAUM as the head Quarters (1838) of the district was given the name" The head quarters town" which was called on kannada as Belganvi in records of later Years.

a) Historical features :

Belgaum District region was under the shatavahanas to pathan (c30B.C. to 300 AD) and the region was known as a part of kindala. Part of the District might have come under the Bhojas of chandor in Goa soon after the fall of the shatavahanas. Belgaum District region was destined to play a prominent part in the history of karnataka and south India. It being near to the Ancient capitals of Badami and Bijapur it was a part of the care country of the early Chalukyan and Adilshahi Empires. Being proximate to Banarasi, It enjoyed a similar privileged position even earlier to the Kadambas who had Halashi as their secondary capital.

The secors of temples of the later Chalukyan style, Built not only by the Kalyana dynasty but also by their feudatories, the Rastrakutas and kadambas of Gao stand in testimony to the political impotence the region had under Chalukyas of Kalyana. The imperial traditions of the shalivahanas Badami chahlukyas, Rastrakuta and Kalyna that had hold the region had under karnataka and Maharashtra state, together helped the continuation of the regions on both the sides of the krisha together under a single royal Umbrella and the census had Belgaum under their control. Later the Bahmani's Adilshahis and the Mughals too held this part of karnataka under their rule through major parts of their territories were in maharashtra under shivaji.

The Peshwas the kolhapur rulers and other Maratha potentates together held ~~other held~~ the whole district till their fall. The district played the most notable part in karnataka in the history of freedom movement.

b) GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION:-

The district is located in the north western part of the state. It lies between 15 degree 23 degree ^{50' E} to 16 degree to 58 degree north latitude and 74.5 degree to 75.8 28 degree east latitude. The most elevated portion of the District lies to the southwest and south along the line of the sahyadri hills. The district is between 450 900 meters above Mean Sea Level and extends over an area of 13,379 Sq. which is 6.99% of the total geographical area of the state and ranks fifth in area among the 19 districts of the state.

It measures about 160 kms from north to south and to 130 km from north to south and 80 to 130 Km from the east to west and forms a large plain studded with solitary peak broken here and there by low ranges of hills.

The District is surrounded by maharashtra state in the North Bijapur district in the east. Dharwad and utara Kannada district in the south, Goan territory and Maharashtra state in the west. The District of Maharastra touching Belgaum district area vengurla to the north-west Kolhapur to the west and the north and sanfali in the north.

c) NUMBER OF BLOCKS:-

Taluks: The Number of taluks are 10 in the district namely.

Athani	Bailhongal	Belguaum	Chikodi
Gokak	Hukkeri	Khanapur	RAYBAG

Ramduga and Soundatti the largest block in Athani and the smallest Block is Raibag.

The first name of Bailhongul and soundatti was wompgan and parasgo-1 respectively. According to 1991 census they have recorded as Bailhongul and soundatti.

The total number of villages (inhabited) in the district are 1142 and towns are 20.

The number of villages and towns in each Block/Taluk are given in Table no 1.

The number of towns in the district are:-

1901-10	1911-10	1921-11
1931-15	1941-12	1951-36
1961-15	1971-19	1981-20

The ~~step~~ fall in number of towns in 1961 was due to more rigid rules applied number treatment of a place as town.

d) Population

DENSITY per Sq.Km :

The density of the population of the district during 1981 was 222 persons per sq.km (rural 175 sq km urban 3,304/sq km).

The density of population of the district was more than the state average of 194/sq.km. The district occupied 5th place in the density among the district of the state in 1981 .

only four Taluks of the districts Atahni, Khanapur, Soundatti, and Kamgud had lower densities than the districts average and the rest except RAYBAG exceeded the district average.

According to 1991 census the density of population is shown in table no1.

Here we can also observe that the density of population is more in RAYBAG khakkeri. It exceeds that the district average. various factors such as the rain fall full fertility of the soil climate are mainly responsible for the very in the population.

POPULATION

According to census of 1981 Belgaum district contained 8.03% of the total population of the state in an area which constitute 6.99% of the area of the state. It ranked in second in population and V th in area among 19 district.

The population according to 1981 census was 2980440. According to 1991 census 35,21,400.

During 1981 the total urban population of the district is 6,71418, Rural population is 2309022.

According to 1991 census it is 840700 and 2680700 respectively there is increase of 169282 in urban area and 0271678 in rural area. Totally There is increase of 440960 population in the district.

The Percentage of rural Population in 1981 is 77.4% and in 1991 76.1%.

According to sex the number of male population in district is 1797200 (1991) and female, ~~ale~~ population is 1724200(1991).

SEX RATIO

Is obtained for 1000 male population in 1991 the sex ratio of Belgaum is 959. But in 1981 it has 957. The number of females is less in both the census years. In 1991 it is slightly increased 957 to 959.

In Khanapur Block the number of female is nearer to male that is 995 also in urban area it is equal for 1000 also. ~~The graph no2 shows the population by sex urban rural.~~

RURAL POPULATION:

The total number of inhabited villages in the district is 11, 142 according 1981. During 1981 there were 35 villages in the state having population of 1000 and above of which 14n were located in Belgaum District of them 6 were in Athani taluk alone. The population of Rural in the District is 2680700. The male Population is 1363800. And female in rural are 1316900.

POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES:

The Sc recognised in Belgaum district are as following. According to 1971 census Ager, Bakad or Bant, Bhambi, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamber haralayya, Kalkpa, Machigar Madar, Madiga, Machi, mang gurudi, Dhegumegu etc.

The total SC person in the district as per 1981 census was 3,12,723 of 2,53,019 in rural parts and 59,704 in urban part.

According to 1991 census the number of SC persons in the districts are total 4,06,955 of that 3,25,338 are in rural part and 81,617 are in urban part. The number of male persons in rural part 1,65,266 and 41,264 in urban area respectively.

According to 1991 census the percentage of SC in the District is 8.8. In the district Raibag Taluk has more SC's that 20% second stands to Athani taluk. that 13 %.

POPULATION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

In the district the total number of scheduled tribes are 1,16,353 according to 1981 Census. Were in 1991 the total persons are 89,076 among 65,247 were in rural area and 17,829 in urban area.

According to 1981 following tribes are recognised as G.Ts.

Bavach, Bhil, Dungrigarasia, Mewashibhil, Gavit, Mavach, Pdvi, Vasara Naikda or Nayaka's.

The percentage of St in the district is 1.9% where as it is more in Gokaks that is 5.3% ST's are very less in number, Athani, Chikodi and Raibag here Sc are more in number.

The Table 5 shows the percentage of ST in all block of the Belgaum District.

POPULATION BY MAJOR RELIGIONS:

The major religions of the people in the district are Hinduism , Jainism, Islam, and Christianity we find concentration of Christians in the urban areas.

AS PER 1971 CENSUS.

	TOTAL	RURAL%	URBAN%
HINDUS	20,71,096	81.9%	18.08%
CHRISTIANS	17,196	44.7%	55.26%
MUSLIMS	2,23449	57.8%	42.02%
BUDDISTS	896	90.5	9.5%
SIKHS	513	-	-
OTHER	57	-	-

In the country the Hindu People are more and so that is in karnataka Belgaum also having more Hindu people in it. Sikhism Buddhism are very less.

LANGUAGES:

Belgaum being a boarder district of the state presents a mosaic pictures of linguistic composition. People in th taluks adjoining the District of Dharwad and Bijapur Speak kannada, whnch in kholapur, Belgaum and chikodi Taluks of the district we find a considerable number people speaking marathi. Most of them muslims urdu and migrants, most of them Muslims urdu and migrants from Goa speak Konkani. Thus in the district more than number of people speak more than one language in addition to their mother tongue.

The spoken kannada in the district is influenced by persian, marathi and konkani languages. Numatials and many other words used in the day to day affairs are of marathi and urdu origin due to political influences. The spoken kannada of Brahmins in the District differs from that of the rest.

More kannada speaking people are in Gokak in Belgaum districts stands fifth in the state in the distribution of kannada speaking population mother tongue. with 8.4% of the total kannada speaking population is in state.

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The rural and urban population mother tongue wise as according to 1971 in district.

Kannada	1395489 (rural) 224290 (urban)	66.84%
Marathi	390487 (R) 149313 (U)	22.28%
Urdu	98963 (R) 91349 (U)	7.85
konkani	3765 (R) 7680 (U)	0.47%
Lambani	5860 (R) 55 (U)	0.24%
Telugu	77885 (r) 8899 (u)	0.86%

e) PHYSICAL FEATURES AND CLIMATE:

The climate condition in the district on the whole is healthy and agreeable and is characterised by general dryness except during the monsoon season. The pleasantest climate is noticed between the western trailer track. Where Belgaum Kittur, Pachapur, shunkeshrour and Nipani lie. in summer excepting the far eastern tracts, the climate is not very hot even in may the nights being cool and sometimes chilly. In Belgaum and Khanapur taluks it is very moist during june to september. One peculiarity of the rain during this period is that they are continuous an occasionally heavy. It is likely that sunshine cannot be seen for sometimes for days together.

RIVERS: In districts during drains eastwards The principle of the rivers of the district are KRISHNA in the north, the GATAPRABHA in the centre, and the MALAPRABHA in the south. The District lies in the krishna is much reduced and the other two rivers shrink in into small streams during summer. All there have worth deep courages in the surface of black soil and laterite. Name of these are navigable for the present.

TEMPERATURE:

April is generally the hottest month with the mean daily maximum at 35degree Celsius and mean daily minimum at 19.5 degree celsius. During may and june night are comparatively warmer than in April.

On individual days during the summer season the day temperature occasionally rises upto 41degree Celsius at Belgaum.

December is generally coldest month with mean daily maximum temperature at 29.3 degree and the mean daily minimum at 13.9 degree Celsius.

The highest Maximum temperature recorded at Belgaum was 40.8 degree Celsius on 3rd may 1974. The lowest minimum was 6.7 Celsius on the 11th February 1901.

RAINFALL

The average rainfall in the district is 784.7mm. The rainfall is high in the south western parts of the district in the close proximity of the Western ghats and decreases very rapidly towards east-form 1,683.6mm at Khanapur near the western Ghats to 509.5mm at Raibag.

About 68% of the annual reach fall is reached during the monsoon month from june to September, July being generally the rainiest month.

FOREST COVERED:

Belgaum District has fifth place in forest area among the districts of the state. Forest are noticed mostly on the sports of the westernGhat with a total of 189741 hectare of forest area. It has 14.32% of its total geographical area under forests and thus the districts stands 8th in this regard. The distributing of the forest in uneven and large and that forest are confined only to Nagargali, Sajnal, Kukati, Khanapur, Londa, Golihalli, Kanakumbi, Nesargi etc. Where are no forest are notices in the Athani taluk and by large in Sampagum Taluk.

MINERALS:-

Belgaum districts is rich in natural minerals resource and necessary investigation have been conducted in the districts by the Geological survey of India. The Atomic mineral division and the department of mines and geology. Some of important economic minerals found in the districts are Iron or Manganese, Bauxite, Clay, Limestone, sand, building stones.

Gold is seen in much of the coarse grained gravel or local drifts in many parts of the district. Gold deposit found in the village of the Malaprabha near chikodi about 40 km east of Belgaum. And left bank of right beach stream which passes by the village of marikumbi.

(i) SOCIAL LIFE

The Hindus follow the main Hindu law in matters like succession portion privileges of minors Etc. The new law gives equal rights to the son and the daughter. Still most of the people are interested in getting only male child. In the districts the attitudes of people towards girls education little negative. But in the Year 1992-93 the enrollment at girl child has increased.

MARRIAGE:

Records of the old times reveal the existence of the system of polygamy but now it has changed. Monogamy is practised. Among the muslims still there is practice of polygamy. Among the some section of caste of widow remarriage is common. The marriage in kannada called MADUVE. Which was celebrating 5 day in olden days but because of high caste of living all are celebrating minimum Two days.

In the district marriage are celebrated by their own customer & tradition, Marata's, Marriage & Hindus will be different Type.

SOCIAL EVILS:

Like Prostitution, Drinking is common in olden days & now. It is as old as human society. In some area like soudatti Raibag prostitutes are crowded. Because of traffic immoral Act Check in some extent. Govt. scheme, Incentives of made their life some what easy.

In this District prostitution practice is called called DEVADASIS system. We can say that they are following this system, due to poverty in 90% of the cases and as a tradition in the remaining cases.

HOME LIFE:

The people in the district are staying in huts and house which is built by mud and stone, and the Roof is made up of Red Bricks. The old Belgaum is totally covered of green trees. Now a day the flats is system is raising gradually in urban area.

FOOD HABITS :

The Main food of the people is Jowar, Maize and Rice. By Jawar and maize they are making Roties. Belgaum is rich by vegetables. It is also exporting Vegetables to Maharashtra state. Some of the people are eating chapaties which is made by wheat flour. Generally the people are taking tea in this district, 2 times meals and one time breakfast that is generally practicing.

DRESS AND ORNAMENTS:

Traditional dress of women is saree. That is in the style of Kacchi. The maratha and Brahmins women we wearing 9 yards sarees in pattern of KACCHE. But this system is changing the women are now wearing 6 yard saree in simple way. The young girls are usually using langa, Maxi, Midi, and Choodidar. Man are using Dothi Kurles, Pant shirt. In Maratha they are using a cap. And a green coloured shawill. In rural area men are putting RUMALU yellow white colour one as hat.

PILGRIM CENTRES & JATRAS :

In all the block and all village are performing Jatras in the name of village god Ex: Mahidar Berappa in Belgaum people are going to temple so many temples.

g) ECONOMY:

AGRICULTURE:

Belgaum is an agriculturally advanced district in karnataka. Served with moderate rainfall one-fifth of its cultivable land is provided with irrigational facilities. Its soil, is also comparatively rich. There were good number of tanks their number being over 1500 fifty years ago, and ever for the present there are 688 tanks water over 29000 hectares of lands.

Rice, Jawar, Wheat, Pulses and oil-seeds were raised in major parts of the district, and ground nut has been an addition to this list in recent centuries and soyabeans and sunflower in recent decades. Land holding for Jawar is 236100 Hectare wheat 38900 Hectare in this district according to 1991-92.

The district is famous for its vegetable crops, especially the exotics like Tomato, Cabbage and Knolkol, Brinjal from the Krishna bank and from Gorahol are known for their special tasks.

Taluk Raibag has its Banana Gardens, Belgaum and Khanpal for famous for its Mango Groves. The district had land holding for sugar cane is 10741 and cotton 77200 Hectare.

SERICULTURE:

India has second place in the world for production of silk, 60% is produced by karnataka 55% of woman are contributing in this field. In the district 4220 Acre having Mulberry areas and 4100 are in sericulture. 232 women sericulturists are growing it in their own land. District is having good temperature, climate for sericulture.

During 1991 the total number of cultivation are 546273. The male workers are 428351 and female workers are 117922. Among Agriculture labor are more that is 209048. agriculture labourers are more in number in rural area that is 366315 they are 39561 in urban area.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

The livestock of Belgaum districts is considerable to livestock population excluding. Poultry works out of about 1800 per 1000 Hectares. Belgaum is well suited for commercial exploitation of poultry. Intensive development project is (IPDP) functioning in the district from 19787 to increase total poultry population.

Belgaum is in its tract of low rainfall and drought affected land is very well suited for sheep husbandry 27 sheep breeding co-operative societies functioning in Belgaum. The number of people engaged in livestock management in rural areas are 17466 among which 11494 are men and 1972 are women. 4061 are in urban areas.

INDUSTRIES:

The Belgaum district is endowed with rich agricultural resources like cotton, sugarcane, oil-seeds, Tobacco, abounds forests.

Limestones and other mineral resources like Bauxite, Chivacclay, fireclay and kankor besides congenial climatic conditions adequate skilled and unskilled labour.

The large and medium scale Industries for example Gokak, Mills, Indian Alluminus Company vгурshugor woemaker, Bemco Hydraulics and Arun engineering Malaprabha co-operative sugar factory and also Raibag Shakari sakkare Kharkahru.

The number of main workers in industry manufacture and casuals are in rural 29817 and 11145 in urban area among 25.3% are female worker rural 24.0% are in urban area. (table 9) shows the main workers in the district.

SERVICE SECTOR:

Belgaum district having 332 post offices and 133 telephone office. And 196 Banks Women in the district are also working in all these departments most of the women are in educational Bank and post and Telephone Department very few number of women are in Police Department. Some women are working in the house, their occupation is tailoring, weaving, Poultry etc.

CHAPTER II

EDUCATION IN THE DISTRICT

EDUCATION in Belgaum District had its beginning in the aghararas which were centres of learning of the ancient times. They were founded by donations of land etc. First the schools were running in temples called 'MATH' 'HEBBESHWARA' TEMPLE for ex. The Jain bastis found at soundatti, RAibag had Jain muni math for studily purpose.

BEGINNING OF MODERN SCHOOL:

The Government primary school in the district first opened at Belgaum in 1830 which was a marathi school followed by a kannada school were in 1838. 4 more kannada school were also opcned at soundatti, sompagon gifi and Bailhongal in the same year.

The first institution importing English education was the Anglo-vernacular school founded in belgaum in 1832 by Rev, Taylor of the condon mission. The first exclusive school for girls was opened in 1856 at Belgaum known as the Marutigalli Marathi Girls school. Started by an European lady ms sectoncarr in 1882. The convent girls english school was started by Roman catholic priests the number of enrolled girls were 10 in 1882.

PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION :

During the year 1979-80 there were 49 Govt nursery schools and 36 aided ones in Belgaum district. During 1982d-83f it is 61 govt aided 36 in 1983-84 65n and 82 respectively. In Belgaum Rural 206 school with 20,185 boys and 15628 girls during 1980-81.

HIGH SCHOOL:

The first High school to be started in Belgaum was SADAR'S HIGH SCHOOL in 1850 promoted by the donest of the princes of Deccan Status. After become a govt High school. The Anglo-vernacular school of land is also because a high school in 1873 and has called as American Mission from 1903 and presents. It is called Beynon Smith High School.

At present the district has 280 Balawadies. The total number of children are 13564 according 1991 census. Belgaum Taluk has more Balawadies than other taluks Because of more population (110 Balawadies).

According to 1991 census there are 2532 primary schools. The Children studying in primary are 612000 (1991). The studies of primary in 1992-93 are 53362 boys and 50540 girls in lower primary as well as 291453 as 234021 boys and girls in Higher Primary.

For High School; The number of High School are 101000 in the district. The Student in 1992-93 are 96924 boys structure are 61027 and girls are 35897.

The student in high school enrolled in the year 92-93 are 96924 among 61027 are male (Boys) 35897 girls. Girls enrollment is less than boys. In studied sample surrounded Taluk Raibag For. 1. primary (i-v) enrolled boy's are 19315 girls are 15801 of this for higher primary (5,6,7,) 7066 Boys and are 4797 girls enrolled it shows the enroll number of boys more than Girls in the district and also in the sample survey Block.

The enrollment rate is given in table 14.

TEACHER:

In the district there are 25% female teachers and only for Pre-primary majority of the teachers are in rural area that is 162 teachers among that 16 are SC Teachers and 13 SC teachers in rural areas. In the block for pre-primary 9 women teachers and 8 are in rural area. There are no SC Teachers.

PRIMARY TEACHER:

2195 Male and 565 Female primary teachers are in the district out of this 630 males and 9 Females are un trained. And also 943 and 273 male and female are rural areas. 211 male SC and 93 female SC Teachers are in the District out of this 121 male and 43 female are in rural area. Only 33 male ST and 10 ST female Teachers are in the district 18 male and 5 female are in rural area.

HIGHER PRIMARY:

In the district 5441 male teacher and 2891 female teacher out of this 2067 male and 670 female are in Rural area, 72 Males ST Teachers and 41 St Female Teachers are in the District. In the Raibag Taluk 155 male and 59 Female primary Teacher. Out of this number of teacher 155 male and 51 male and female teacher are in rural area. Only 24 SC male Teacher and 6 Female SC teacher are in the Taluk. For Higher Primary 338 male Teacher and 153 Female teacher out of this 262 male teacher and 34 female teacher are in the Rural Area. Totally in the district Block (sample surveyed Raibag) The female number of female teacher are less than male and also In rural area women Teacher are less according to table no 1.3 shows block wise teacher in th district male/F/ Rural/Sc/St/wise

LITERACY RATE FOR THE DISTRICT-1991:

In Belgaum District According 1991 census Total number of literates are 1552780 that 44.1% out of this 993206 are that 55.3% male and 559574 Female (32.5%). Among this Male 68510 are in Rural area 308098 area in urban area. Rural literate females are 341312 and urban literates are 218262.

Table number 10 shows literacy Block wise.

Male literacy rate in the district is 55. and female literacy rate is 32.5. In the sample student block male literacy rate is 42.5 and female literacy rate is 22.4. The increase the enrollment and literacy rate the education department is providing free uniform, Merit Scholarships, Free education, department primary.

ABOUT THE DROPOUT:

While physical access to primary schools in belgaum is relatively better the student transition from Ist-IV std to VIIstd. Indicate the selection oriental educational system. Student transition analysis (Apparent Cohert Analysis) of bathes of children forming Ist std 1980-81 on wards indicate that an average 38.5% an 77% of girls joining Ist std dropout respectively of between 4 to 6 std lies. The comparatative figure for boys are 29.4 and 57.7 respectively

In the district the students going to primary school is in large number but the girls will dropout only from HLP SCHOOL TO HIGH SCHOOL. THE School for peculiar girls are very less but and all Block having primary schools in all villages, the Basic amenities like play ground we can see as small area 1-102 sq.km.

C H A P T E R I I I

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICES ORGANISATION

SCHEMES AND SERVICES SCHEMES FOR WOMAN & GIRL BY VARIOUS DEPARTMENT.

The district is having 287 MAHILA MANDALS. These mahila mandals are under under taking the programmes like Bhajan, Preparing some useful decorative thing. and some mardish are having papad making machine and Tailoring work, They will teach this tailoring and other they to the women who are interested.

The here no one Mahila Mandal is functioning for educational aspect. In Athani taluk 50 Mahila Mandals are functioning.

ANGANAWADI:

From Women and Child Welfare department, Anganawadi are functioning in a large way. 2391 The biggest project is (acc 1991) Gokak it is having 431 anganawadi in its taluks. These also helping th women and children (0-6) giving the by supplementary food. The beneficiaries of these Anganawadi is given in the table 15.

TAILORING TRAINING CENTERS:

For the Development of social welfare women in the age group of 18-above who are in rural area are getting the training of rural area are getting the training of tailoring. Only 4 Training centre are running by social welfare department is in Athani 2 in belgaum and 1 is in Chikkodi Taluk. 20 Benificiaries are taking this facilities every 9 months.

For the educational purpose woman and child development department is giving scholarships, training for IAS, BSRB other computers Exams and also for devadasis is to conduct marriage, and giving the facilities for their children (education facilities) Totally this department is helping the poor women girls, and Devadasi financially educationally. It is also giving the training for Amber Charaka.

The department of back ward class. The girls student are getting free hostels and also for food and book sake they are getting 320 Rs. Now there are 3f09 Beneficiaries , in the District 8 girl schools children s Hostels and one for college girl Hostel. State women Development Corporation It has under taken the Schemes for ds"Devadasi all Around Development of Devadasis. They are providing Financial support accommodation children scholarship and Health Checkup water facilities Now in 1991-92 there are 2000 Devadasi women's are getting These facilities.

Training for Women:

In the District is selected Block all Blocks there is training for women in extending the land former more knowledge about Agriculture Horticulture . These training centres are taking only 30 women in the training now there are 300. And after the training they are getting 1000 each.

Like this all the department like women and child welfare department Health department social welfare department. Are helping for over all development of women. Banking facilities also given to woman making them economically independence and for Grahakalyana schools already there are 120 beneficiaries in the district. Under IRDP there are 1500 woman beneficiaries.

In the district there are 608 NEHARU YUVAKA KENDRAS IT INCLUDES YUVATHI KENDRAS In Gokak Block there are yuvaka Kendras. Total number of Yuvati Kendras are 90 in the district. 18545 male and 3110 female beneficiaries are in the district of N.Y Kendras out of this SC male are 3494, SC female are 156 ST male 947 and female 2 in the Districts. There are so many Schemes, Facilities for woman in the district to development economically educationally.

The District is concentrated with more Devadasi women. It is so all the department are struggling to push up these women. Educationally there are 2532 primary schools and 360 High Schools in the district.

Women in the district are entered in all economic field, she is working in Telephones Education Department. Bank and also Police Department. In the District 2 engineering college 1 medical 10 polytechnic colleges are there majority of the female studies coming from other state. There is only one female educational administrates in the districts.

CHAPTER IV

RAIBAG-THE SAMPLED BLOCK

Raibag is Taluk in the district of Belgaum.

In historical times Raibag was called Havinbag, that is famous for its flower garden, Persian recorded it is a flower garden. The flowers in golden days exported to other states. Raibag is also concentrated with marathi people, major language of this block is kannada most of the people are Hindus.

The Population of Raibag is 121000 male and 113200 female. Acc 1991 census) most of the people are in Rural area. The area of Raibag is 958.8 Sq km, and the density is 222/Sq km.

RAIBAG TALUK

North to west the River krishna is running. Some of North west part is highly irrigated and are growing sugar cane.

In North East the land is dry and with full of stone. Rain fall is normal and it is growing Jawar, Maize, Sugarcane, chilly and some green vegetables.

The taluk is famous for Banana. In This block our sample Study is conducted in the North East Bestowed KUDCHI(urban slum), By cud Mugalkhod, Nadagundi, and in North west Dggewadi, kanchigaratti, Mekhali, and Alagwadi. The survey is under taken by sample Random method, Like Half villages in the part of North-east are Dry wand, Poor villages and North west villages are Irrigated.

The taluk has 238 primary schools with Balawadies. In the enrollment girls are less than Boy's, That is also SC students are very less ST Population is less are very less ST population is less and student enrollment is also lesser than any other. Women teachers are very less in number.

In the Black people are very simple in social life, They are following old traditions and customs. Some jatras are celebrated here in that they are keeping 'Goats Fighting', Cocks fighting etc. for Entertainment.

The village people are very good in nature, they all are interested to send their children to school, But due to lack of Bus facility. One teacher School (Ekopadyaya) is not satisfied. The incentives are available only to these students but the poorest students are also needed. Still the Female literacy rate in Raibag taluk is 22.4%. The parents are using the student for domestic work.

Empowerment of women is nil there are MAHILA MANDALS several schemes but the woman are not community forward to take benefit, always they blindly follow men's words. All the decisions issues are taking by only even though women are interested to send their daughter to high school because of elder ward they will not send. The women are never taking about family problem programme there expressed that thinking about family expenditure, family size, children education is left to husbands or male who are elder. May be she is educated but she has to also permission for every works. still there is no freedom, and they are Not ready to take freedom.

There are Balwadies, Anganawadies (213) and 3 MAHILA
MANDALS several Schemes. but on one women are taking proper
benefits.

C H A P T E R V

BRIEF REPORT- ANALYSIS OF THE PRIMARY DATA

Out of total sample survey SC population is 71.16% ST is 2.26% and other caste are 26.57%. The survey has high concentration of SC population. The Major language spoken is kannada by 95% of sample population. Urdu and Marathi are the languages spoken by the rest of the population. The major religion of the people is Hinduism that is 97.73 % and muslim religion is 1.28%. The population percentage is distribution in the age group 5-9, 10-14, 15-34, 35 and above is almost equal and only 7.4% in 0-4 years age group. The majority of the house hold size in the sample survey is six in all caste groups.

The source of water is pipe well that is 36%, tube well is 39% and the rest katcha well is rivers. 49% of people are having water close by. 35% have to walk 1-2 Km distance. The rest have to walk 3-4 km to fetch water.

Out of sample survey 95 % of household are using fire wood as fuel. Other resources are only kerosene. Out sample survey male cultivators are 6% and female 1%. But in livestock 8% male and 5% female. Others service, household industry engaged by very few people. Out of sample population 91% are having per capita income of 95 rupees per annum. 4% of less than 250 per annum. Totally the sample contains very poor, fairly well-of people. Out of total survey population 516 females 372 males are illiterates. Only hundred males and 108 females have studied upto primary. 38 males and 50 females have passed middle school.

Out of sample survey 46 boys and 44 girls are going to primary government school. 16 boys and 17 girls are going to government middle school. For Higher secondary and above 7 boys and girls are going Government school. Private school going children are very less in number. At the primary level, the expenditure per SC boys is Rs 203 and 172 for girls. In scheduled tribe only boys Rs 104 is the educational expenditure for boys. Comparing SC ST, other caste people are spending more for boys that is 443 and 430 for girls. It shows all are spending more on boys. In the survey area the students are getting free uniforms, midday-meal etc., 65 SC boys and 86 girls are getting free uniforms, and 10 boys and 16 girls are getting free education. 10 boys and 49 girls are getting free midday

meals only 2 and 12 boys and girls respectively getting all incentive in other caste. In the sample survey 322 people have expressed that anganawadi are available and working properly among 313, only 62 persons expressed that Balwadies are working properly 268 persons are of the opinion that Balwadies are not available. It is true now because the Balwadies are closed. The number of anganawadis increased in villages. There are 3-4 Anganawadies in one village which is having 3000 to 4000 population. In these villages 84 persons have expressed that ICDS facility is available and it is working properly.

25 persons expressed TRYSEM is available and it is satisfactory. JRY is also appreciated by the people. The primary health centres are in good condition and working properly. Among 330 persons 290 persons have expressed mahila mandals work are satisfactory. 121 persons are unaware of these mahila mandals. The other centers like adult education, night school running by MYRADA (GRATHAPRAD) are

Parents / Teachers / Administators / Institutional heads perception on reasons for dropping out of girls from school. The people in the sampling villages' are unaware of education. According to data all the people opinion that resons for drop out of girls is domestic work among 330 , 221 that is 67 percent parents gave this resons. Secondaly parents give the reasons that their illiteracy made them to stop the girl. 55 % of

the total expressed this. 170 persons that is 52 % of total expressed that social taboo on on set of puberty is the reason for drop out girls from school. 48% that is 159 % expressed that lack of parental motivation is the reason. Some people are in the opinion that t~~he~~ teacher/negative attitude made girl child to drop out that is 41% . On the whole parents have given more than one reason for dropping out of girls from the school.

81% of teachers expressed that domestic work is main reason 72% teaches are in the opinion of lack of women teachers is main reason. 67% expressed domestic work is the main reason. 58 % of the head of the institution opinion that the most children drop because of helping the parents in occupation. In total number of 5 head of institutions opined early marriage is the cause for dropout. 66% expressed opinion that to look after kids girls will drop out from the school. 83% of educational administrators are expressed domestic work. Domestic work, early marriage, lack of parental motivation for girls drop out. 67% administrators opined lack of money to provide clothes, shoes. 50 % opined lack of separate school is the reason for drop out of girl child.

Parents/teachers/educational administrators/institutional heads perceptions on non-enrollment of girls. 59 % of parents answered that domestic, illiteracy, are the reasons for non-enrollment. The teachers also expressed the domestic work is main reason. 51 % parents told traditions, customs, early marriages are the reason. 63 percent of teachers opined lack of women teachers and parental illiteracy are the reasons.

75 % institutional heads answered parental illiteracy is main reason for non-enrollment of girls . 67 % are expressed care of siblings also the reason 58 % were opined domestic work and helping parents in the occupation is also the reason. 42% expressed lack of motivation is also the a main reason for non enrollment of girls to school. 67% of administrators have expressed is also the major reason.

EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATIONS OF PARENTS FOR CHILDREN.

Even though the parents are interested their children should learn something very few persons said that their girl child should study upto graduation. The number of aspired graduation for girl child are only 25 out of 330. But 62 boys wanted to be graduates. Some parents expressed education upto secondary level for boys and middle level for girls.

OCCUPATIONAL ASPIRATIONS OF PARENTS FOR CHILDREN

Most of the parents wanted that their girls child should be housewife or teacher. The parents expressed their male children should be teacher in government service. 82 % are interested in income generation programme. 73% asked for literacy programme. People aspired that incentives are helpful.

92% express that education is useful for positive self image and confidence. 87 % of total expressed that education helps to increase health and nutrition and status of children. 58 % people expressed it will ensure education for future generation. 40 % people expressed it helps in reducing in family size. but 27 teachers among 32 that is 84% expressed family size will be decreased by giving education. 69 % of teachers expressed that educated girl will educate the future generation. 63 % of teachers are in the opinion that educated girls can help financially and also they say that education make the girls aware of their rights so that they can fight against exploitation. The total number of institutional head or 12 among that all the 12 that is expressed that family size will be decreased by giving education. Besides 83% of institutional heads expressed education give financial independence for the girl. 67% of the institutional heads expressed that education will raise the age of marriage.

The total number of community leaders are 10. All the ten that is 100% expressed through education that the girl can earn money she can help family financially 90 % of the community leaders in the opinion of that the education of the girl can improve health and nutritional status of their children. She will become aware of her rights and duties. All the leaders expressed that if the girl is educated can perform leadership role. 80% expressed education decreases child marriage rate.

Educational administrators are six. All of them opinion girls education is most important it gives financial assistance to family and helps in improving health of children. 67% are expressed that for the coming generation girl should be educated and educated girls are aware of rights. 17 % educational administrators expressed education makes the family size to decrease.

Out of sample survey 95% of parents agree only 2% disagreed. 96% parents of agreed for equal amount of food rest of them not responded. 94% agree for equal for both boys and girls child and rest of them not responded. 70% did not respond and remaining parents agreed for registering the property in joint games.

SOME OBSERVATIONS OF DROPOUT GIRLS

Out of total 108 dropout girls 64 % girls like to continue their schooling as many as liked their school mainly because of the play facilities. Among that 38 parents 35% were interested to send their girls to school but because of some reason domestic work, property they are unable to send. Six girls failed and dropout that is 64% of girls are willing to continue.

In the sampling villages the dropout girls were 108 95 girls that is 88% were regular in going to school. 88% were punctual in school. Only few were not regular and punctual because of domestic work. 83% girls liked their teacher and 17% did not like^d because teachers negative attitude. 85% girls enjoyed classes and are interested to learn 49% got teachers help when needed. 50% girls found home work difficult out of sample survey 62% girls dropout because domestic work. 44% because of social taboo are onset of puberty, 42% of girls are dropped because of parental lack of motivation, rest due to poverty. Out of total sample survey 87% are girls are liking regional language that is kannada. Most of the girls disliked mathematics. Out of total survey 90% of girls schools is close by that is less than one kilometer. 98% are going to school on foot. Out of total sample survey 94% of girls spending 1-2 hours for fetching water 77% of girls are taking more than 2 hours for washing the utensils. 23% of girls are taking two hours for care of siblings, 77% of girls are taking 2 hours or more for cooking. Out of total sample survey 11% girls opinion that parents discriminate between them and their brothers for books magazines and stationary. 10% of girls seen discrimination in studies and playing. Regarding food and clothing there^{is} no discrimination.

Out of total sample survey 35 of girls are never enrolled because of inability of parents to pay extra tuition fee. Out of sample survey 87% of girls are not interested to go to school. 84 % are liking to go to school now. 62 % of girls did not talk to parents about it. 62% are willing to send but there are other problems. Out of sample survey 36% never enrolled girls are able to count upto 10. 2% are taught by teachers only 3% of girls are able to read and write. Out of sample survey, 96% of girls are interested in literacy programmes. That is NFE centers. 91 % of girls wishes that income generating programme is best for their feature. And also 91% of girls are needed literacy and income programmes jointly.

Out of total sample survey never enrolled spending 80% of time that is more 2 hours for fetching water. 68% of girls are spending 1-2 hours or more than 2 hours for cooking. 55% spending 2-3 hours for washing or cleaning utensils. . Out of sample survey 5% of girls are of the opinion that their parents discriminate in providing toys or games. 4% say discrimination in books, 3% for food it is negligible.

DETAILS OF SAMPLED TEACHERS

Out of sample survey 81 % are male teachers and 19 % are female teachers. 91% of teachers are married and 9% are unmarried. Out of sample survey 94% of teachers are technical or diploma holders (Tch). Only 3% were high school or higher secondary passed. About length of services 31% of teachers had put in 20-30 years. 25% of teachers 0-5 year experienced. 39% of teachers had experienced 15-20 years. Among the total sample survey 97% were trained teachers.

53% of teachers are resided within 1 Km distance from the school, 63% walked to school, 28% stayed 4Km away and cycle for convenience very few teachers used public conveyances. Out of sample survey 88% of teachers are opined that girls are continuing their education due to parental motivation. 81% of total teachers say that parental education is important. 78% of teachers opined that girls self motivation is the reason. Total majority of the teachers opined that parental motivation is important to continue girls' education. After 32 teachers 72 % of teachers opined that lack of women teachers make the girls to drop out from school. 81% of teachers opined that domestic work is the main reason.

51% of teachers ~~are~~ expressed parental illiteracy made the girls to drop out of school. Majority of teachers expressed domestic work is the main reason for the girls drop out ~~from~~ school. Out of sample survey 84 % of teachers opined that domestic work is reason for never-enrolled in the girls child. 63% of teachers expressed parents illiteracy, no women teachers are the reasons for non-enrollment of girls. Out of sample survey 88% of teachers are expressed that due to domestic work the girls are not attending the schools regularly. 72% opined that care of siblings are the reasons for not attending the school regularly/. Other reasons like illness, family care expressed by negligible persons. Out of sample survey 97% of total teachers expressed that free text books are given to girls in their schools. 81% are opined that text book had a positive impact on girls education. 38% of teachers ~~are~~ expressed that free uniform for girls in their school, but 34 % of teachers are expressed free non-meals had a positive impact on girls.

84% of total teachers expressed education helped in reducing the family size especially girls education. 69% of teacher opined that educated girl will ensure education of future generation. 63% of total teachers says education makes girls aware of their rights. Out of total teachers 32 % expressed both girls and boys need equal amount of food and equal education. Only 7% of total teachers disagree that both can be assigned same duties / responsibility. 12% of teachers expressed both cannot perform similar occupation. Because of delivery menstruation women stand and some time lags behind. 28% of teachers expressed both need equal work and equal pay.

HEAD OF INSTITUTIONS

- 1) Out of total sample survey 50% of head of institution had educational qualification TCH. that is Diploma holders. 25% of the heads were graduates (B.A, B.Sc and B.Com)
- 2) 33% of head of the institutions had 5-10 year experience. 42% Headmaster had 20-30 years length service. So more old Head master was 20-30 years of services.

Out of total sample survey 92% of of headmaster express there is facility of play ground 42% expressed facility of books stationery, 75% of expressed Health/ medical check will be held in the school.

Totally the sample survey say there are play ground facilities in more schools. 67% of Head of Institution expressed parental education, parental motivation main reason for girls continuing their education. Some that is 42% were expressed self motivation at girl child is also main factor. 50% expressed better economic condition is the made them to go to school.

Totally parental motivation, better economic condition is the main reason for girl continuing education in school.

Out of sample survey all Head master that 100% ~~of~~ agree to give equal amount of education to both girl and boy. 92% of teachers agrees that both have same intelligence and ability, Both can have similar occupations, both need equal health care and medical facility. There are very few institution expressed that both school not be given that the same freedom that is 17% 75 are agreed 8 were not responded. Totally the Head of Institution are agreeing give to girl equal education food, freedom for girls. Out of total sample survey the community leaders having the education qualification of middle school (40%) 30% are senior secondary 20% are leaders are graduates so most of them ~~are~~ had the qualification of middle school.

Most of the community leader are in the occupation of cultivation and some are other service like business Brokers (lone sanctioning) political field. But starved villages are having more land and the people are so cultivation they are having own land.

Out of sample survey the community leader 50% opined that of women participating in Mahila Mandals activities. 20% of communities lead expressed the women are sometime attending village panchayat meetings, In political or social organisations no body has responded. So we can concluded that are community leaders mentions of women are participating in mahila mandals where there is no shadow of men. still there is prohibition to go. Panchayat meeting and politics social organisations.

Total sample survey shows that 70% of community leader are aware of incentives given to SC and ST 60% of community leader are aware of incentives given to STs.

Out of total sample survey all community leader(100%) are un aware of NFE s centres. no aware of NFE centers. NO awareness they have not observe the working of NFE centers 90% of total of total community leader needed NFE center in their villages. 100% of community leader are ready to give accommodation for NFE centres. 60% agreed to give Volunteers 20% of community leader asked for separate NFE for girls.

It Shows they are interested to get NFE and also agree to provide facility for NFE's of majority of the community leader are engaged for co-Education in NFE' centre.

Out of sample survey 100% community leaders are have no objections to studying together in the same institution. 100% of community leader ~~are~~ agree girls being taught by male teacher here we can not say they are making gender discrimination.

All the 100% of community leaders ~~are~~ agree to give equal food, Equal education and equal medical facility for both male and females. Only some 40% disagree for equal freedom. The freedom make harm only to girl 20% are expressed they can not have similar occupation 100% of total expressed both have intelligence. assets of the family be registered in joint only 50% agreed and 30 % disagreed 20% not given any responses.

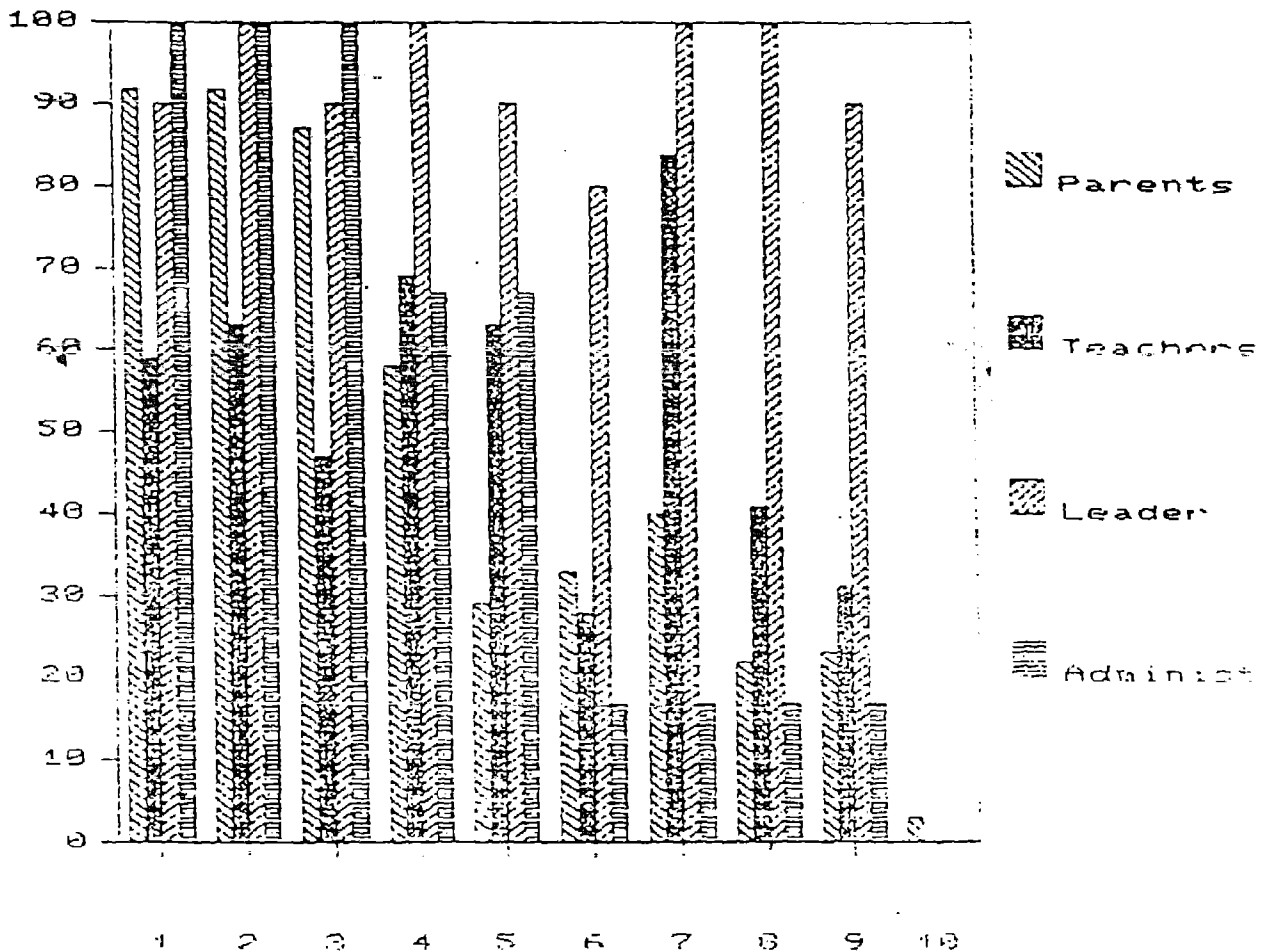
Husband and wife should take all decision jointly all 100% agreed for sharing work among all number all are ready for that. There is no such discriminations in their opinion. All the Administrators (education) had degree qualification in total sample survey. that is graduation. 67% of Educational Administrators had service experienced 10-20 years only 17% educational Administrators had 0-5 years experience. Totally all worked had long experience in their service.

Out of sample study 83% of education administrators expressed that parental education administrators expressed that parents motivation self motivation of girl child and any other Incentive are the main factor. The administrators says when they start giving money for daily attending school, That times attached will be more. So 67% opined that incentives play more effective part. 50% Administators opinions that better economic conditions is also a factor for continuing education of girl child.

100% of education Administators are not responded for incentives. Out of sample survey . 100% of education administrators ~~are~~ agree for equal food education, 83% agree for both can be assigned same duties respectively need same freedom. Wages for equal work and both 83% agree for both husband and wife take all decision jointly. Only 33% assets of the facility should be registered in jointly.

RAIBAG:-

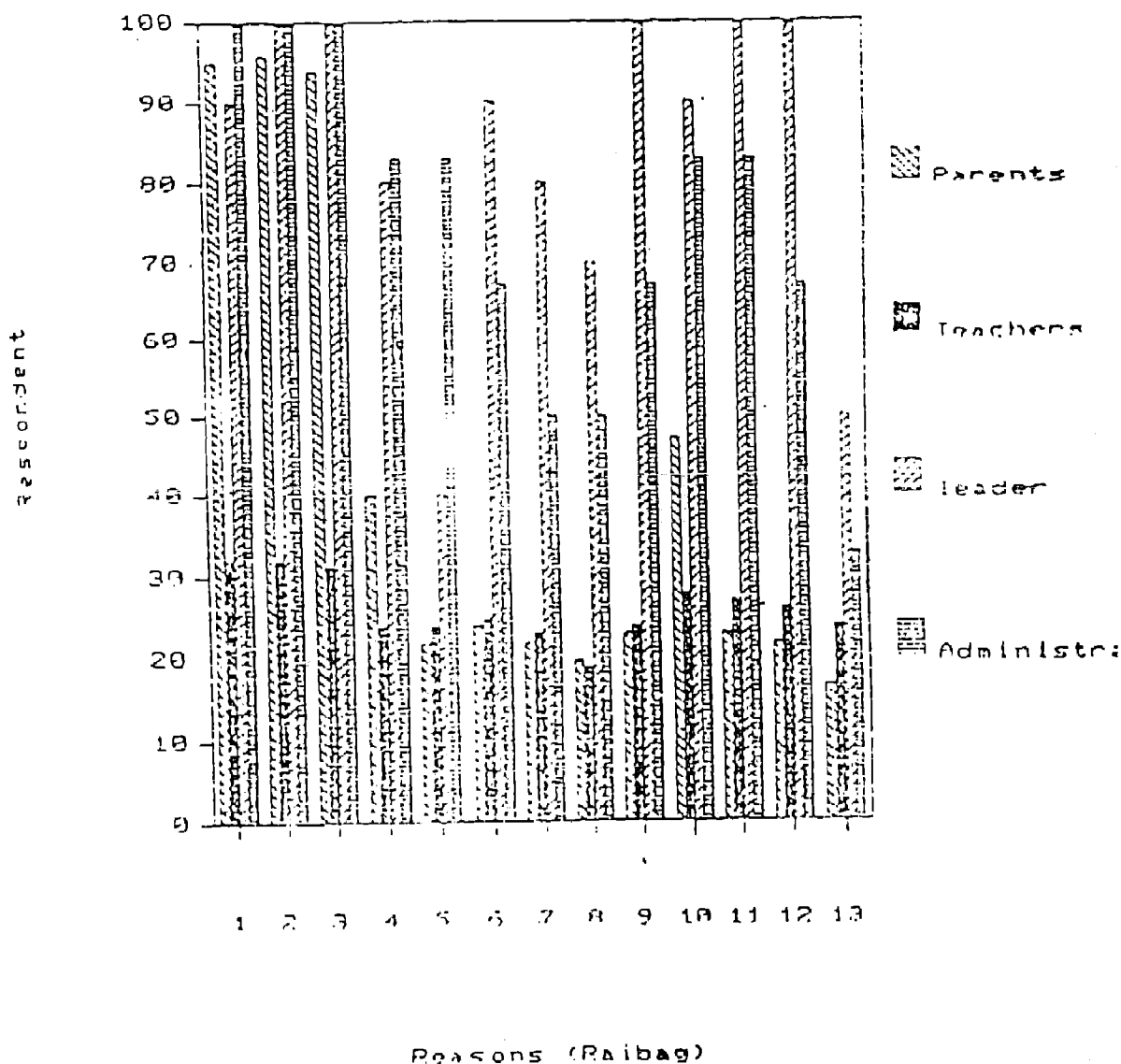
Perception of utility of Girls Education



Reasons (Raibag)

- 1) Develops a positive self image and confidence among girls
- 2) Prepares girls for economic contribution
- 3) Can improve health and nutritional status of children and other family members
- 4) Will ensure education of future generations
- 5) Will make girls and women aware of their rights
- 6) Helps raise age at marriage and reduce maternal, infant and child mortality
- 7) Helps in reducing the family size
- 8) Will prepare girls for leadership roles in society
- 9) Will prepare girls for participation and decision making process in all walks of life e.g. family,

Gender Equality perception



1. Girls and boys need equal education	7. Both can perform all tasks equally well
2. Both need to be given equal amount of food	8. Both can have similar occupations
3. Both need to be given equal health care and medical attention when needed	9. Both have same intelligence and abilities
4. Both can be assigned same duties responsibilities	10. Men and women should be paid equal wages for equal work
5. Both should be given the same freedom	11. Husband and wife should take all decisions jointly
6. Both should be given equal time to play	12. Household work must be shared by all members of the household
	13. Assets of the family should be registered in joint names of husband and wife

CHAPTER VI

GROUP DISCUSSION

KANCHIGARWADI

In this group the chairman of MAHILA MANDAL Smt. Gangavva N.Naik organised this group and help for accommodation. There were 10-15 women present in this group.

First, we asked question on access. The reply were

- 1) There is a Primary School. Three teachers are in this. There is problem of toilet for both boys and girls.
- 2) For Higher Education they said that they had to go to another village. Which is 4-5 km. away. That village is Diggewadi.
- 3) There is no bus facility for going any where, up to 3 km. they have to walk.
- 4) About the Incentive, only SC and ST children are getting, all the poor people are suffering, their opinion is that they have to be given incentives irrespective of caste and religion on the basis of economic condition.
- 5) There is no. bus facility, the Girls and boys have to go far away from village, while coming back it is dark and difficult for girls to return how and the girl will come. So the people are not interested in sending their children out side the village.

- 6) Before puberty majority of the people will send to school but their opinion is that now society, life is changed it is very dangerous to send their children to school. So many of girls will dropout after LPS. or on the onset of puberty.
- 7) The group question is that, so many educated people are not getting employment, then what is the use of sending our girl child by taking so much risks?
- 8) The people (women) have assured that if there is high school in the village they would send their girl child to school.
- 9) Co-education:- No objection to girls and boys studying in the same school.
- 10) They need female teachers. It is their sincere request.

GENDER DISCRIMINATION:

- 1) The old woman Bhimavua said that, now a days no male and female is discriminated, but in our time we were of the belief that boys will look after us in the old age time. Girl will go away to her husband's house. So males will be given preference.

Some are thinking that if girl child is born they have to give dowry in marriage, and they think that she is a bundle of risk. So 25% woman expect male baby.

- 2) They are not showing discrimination in customs, rituals but for education they will show inequality. For the sake of domestic work they will not enroll their children.

ABOUT MARRIAGE :

Normally in this village marriage will be held in the age of 15 to 16 for girls. Now they have changed their attitudes. First there is 5 days marriage but now only 1 and 1/2 day's marriage will be celebrated.

About Dowry, who are well settled people they will give gold, money necessary utensils etc. Those who are not having good economic condition they will give only dress for bridegroom

All the woman (including young and old) opines that this type of marriage i.e. 2 day is best. And also old woman say Register Marriage is the best. Because they can save money and time.

EMPOWERMENT:-

- 1) The girl child should do all the work in the house because it is written in their luck.
- 2) She can also play but only in after noons after completing work, but not evening or in dark. There is no freedom to go any where like boys.
- 3) The villagers say she can study up to higher secondary, 16 years after that they will not send to school.
- 4) There is no freedom to talk more in front of male member. Even if the wife is educated. She can not give suggestion in property issues. If the women are asking of demanding for equal right for property. Because already some share is given in Dowry why again they need. If the girl asks equal share the brother kills them, her.

ABOUT MARRIAGE :

Normally in this village marriage will be held in the age of 15 to 16 for girls. Now they have changed their attitudes. First there is 5 days marriage but now only 1 and 1/2 day's marriage will be celebrated.

About Dowry, who are well settled people they will give gold, money necessary utensils etc. Those who are not having good economic condition they will give only dress for bridegroom

All the woman (including young and old) opines that this type of marriage i.e. 2 day is best. And also old woman say Register Marriage is the best. Because they can save money and time.

EMPOWERMENT:-

- 1) The girl child should do all the work in the house because it is written in their luck.
- 2) She can also play but only in after noons after completing work, but not evening or in dark. There is no freedom to go any where like boys.
- 3) The villagers say she can study up to higher secondary, 16 years after that they will not send to school.
- 4) There is no freedom to talk more in front of male member. Even if the wife is educated. She can not give suggestion in property issues. If the women are asking of demanding for equal right for property. Because already some share is given in Dowry why again they need. If the girl asks equal share the brother kills them, her.

CONCLUSION:

By this group discussion^{it is} found that poverty, Domestic work, lack of facilities made them to discontinue or never enroll their girl child to school.

The people of village are not discriminating much in food. But in case of education they will not allow girls to go out of the village.

The people are opined that Female child is more intelligent than male. But no opportunity to show it, may be, Male domination or poverty.

NIDAGUNDI

In Nidugundi we have consulted an Anganwadi worker. First we asked about access. There are schools and these school are having play ground facilities. But no toilet facilities. Their problem is only teachers are not teaching properly for 5th std. Boys cannot do addition, subtraction etc.

Girl child is dropping out of school because of menstruation. They are thinking that after menstruation. It is very difficult to take care in view of the presence of naughty boys.

They think that the girls should do only house hold work, then no need of more education. About incentive they are telling only SC and ST caste people are taking, there should be incentive for all. And the people liked Akshayajana, that is giving money (1 Rs.) for every day attendance.

Males have expressed that there is no doubt, girl child is intelligent, efficient talented. But she should go to another house so we will treat like other property. How much is necessary food, medium we will provide but education equal to boys it is difficult some times.

The male members are telling that both husband and wife are equal, and they will discuss all family matters but about Joint account- he said that it is not possible to register property jointly because any how after husband's and death she is only the owner or her son. The female member in the group says that, we do not want any property but freedom of speech is needed.

The old women said that freedom cannot be given to girls, but Education is necessary. The people male or female are not bothered about male child birth or female child birth.

CONCLUSION :

There is school facility, people i.e. also female are interested to send but because of poverty and domestic work they are not sending to school.

KUDCHI (All women group)

KUDCHI we have done group discussion in slum area, The area community leader is sampatai savant she is social worker and community chairman and chair man of Saraswathi Mahila Mandal. There we have conducted a Group discussion with all women. They said that all women are going to work in the fields, and nobody is there to work in house, so they retain the girl child for Domestic work.

Yammanva she is helper in the Anganwadi. Her daughter is a dropout because of teacher's negative attitude. That is teacher told her to remove cow dung and dust, so she dropped out of the school. Her question is that whether children are going to school for removing dust or to study?

Sunitha has left school because she has to take care of her mother after delivering i.e. she helped in that time by looking after her sister/brother.

MALA G. BASIGUDI, - says that their occupation is daily wages but for the sake of son they had five daughters now they have one son. She was not interested in getting a boy but her husband was. She said that it shows women are not eligible to care of their own health.

Only thing is that girl child should study in the village and work (domestic work) as well.

CONCLUSION:

There are very few drop out girls, there are educated community leaders who guide properly, But about woman empowerment they are not giving more importance.

ALAGAWADI - MALE GROUP

In the male group some female participated. When we asked the question that is there any difference between male and female child? They told that no difference between childhood, but after 14-15 years their female child will become a heavy burden to them.

Education is important but the people cannot send their girl child because of household work - (sibling) Women also work in field , the girl child should take care of brother/ sister.

Some economically sound families will send their girl to school. The men said that, girl is most intelligent than boy. She will do the work, which has been given by everybody, But the boy will not do.

Regarding women teacher, they expressed "Woman or man we need good education".

They again said that the teacher should stay in the village. He should not spend time travelling long distances to school. If it is so there will be no time to take lessons.

Some teacher population, about 6 of them said that incentives are good but the time will go in distribution of incentives not by studies / teaching, so, Govt. should think over this.

"Freedom if given to women, they will mis-use it". It is their opinion. Regarding equal payment in field they expressed that men will carry heavy things and he will do some sensitive work, so he will get more money.

There are people who will not give freedom, having school they don't want their children to learn something. They think that after education they should get employment.

For MOKSHA or old age PROBLEM they need male child.

So we can conclude that if there is proper education then there will be women empowerment, development of society.

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DELHI COMPUTER FORUMS PVT. LTD. DELHI

P 5

TIME FRAME OF OPERATIONS

Activities (Belgaum Dist.)	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99
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1 Create awareness through Campaigns and activities

xxx

2 Training of teachers through DIETs

xxx

xxx

3 Support for domestic work

xxx

xxx

4 Training of village women through Mahila Mandals/ Mahila Samakhya

xxx

xxx

5 Preparations of films

xxx

6 Installations of Bio-gas Plant

xxx

xxx

xxx

DPEP RECOMMENDATIONS

GIRLS EDUCATION:

The female literacy in the district is very low because :-

- 1) The status of women is generally low
- 2) The social structure is highly stratified with one caste dominating the power structure
- 3) In poverty, it is the females who shoulder the burden more than the males
- 4) Widespread practice of 'Devadasi' custom among lowest social strata which has degenerated into exploitation of women for sexual abuse

Low literacy among females in Belguam district being the main justification for primary education under social safety net, an effort is made in the project to consciously plan for female participation. The strategy is as follows :-

- 1) Environment Building Attempts will be made to create an environment for facilitating female participation through:
 - a) The use of folk and mass media packages to develop awareness.
 - b) Mass campaign involving governmental or non-governmental agencies focussing on changing attitudes towards female.
 - c) Involving females in non-formal education as instructors.

- d) Involving NGO's working for development of women, particularly the organisations working for rehabilitation of 'Devadasi' in organising non-formal Education in their area of action.

II SCHOOLING OF GIRLS

- a) Micro planning at village level by VEC's will identify the non-enrolled and dropouts among girls and evolve a strategy to categorise them according to the reasons for their non-participation. Decisions would be made to set up non-formal centres in the village / locality and stream children to formal and non-formal efforts.
- b) Opening of separate schools for girls where their population is large enough to sustain a separate school.
- c) Establishment of child care centres attached to the schools to facilitate female children attending schools.

III SENSITIZATION FOR GENDER ISSUES.

- a) Nodal Educational officers and teachers will undergo sensitization for gender issues in their workshops arranged for their training.
- b) Campaigns for mass education in the beginning of the year will specially focus on girls education.
- c) Non-formal educational centres exclusively for girls will be organised with female instructors.
- d) Efforts will be made to place female teachers in large co-educational school. However, such an effort is likely to be affected by scarcity of rural based trained female teachers. At present the female teachers appointed mostly hail from urban centres where they tend to drift back.

CHAPTER IX

CONCLUSIONS

Having so many school, NFE centres schemes the district and also block women are not yet progressed economically and educationally. In the block Women's ~~are~~ life is as it is like in the olden days, they are not interfering in any political, Social matter. Most of the Girls are Dropping out because of Domestic work, helping in the occupation.

So we can say that even through there ~~are~~ facilities, opportunity, women in this Block is not going forward. They have to get boldness by education. If it is not possible they have to give education for their girls' child.

TABLE 1

BLOCKWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OF BELGAUM DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Name of District / Block	Area in Sq. km.	Number of villages	Male	Female	Densit of Popula per Sq. km.	Sex Ratio	Percen of Rural Popula
	DISTRICT	13415	1142	1797200	1724200			
1	ATHANI	1995.7	89	195700	185100	164	946	90.8
2	BAILHONGAL	1122.4	124	156700	153300	230	978	89
3	BELGAUM	1037.3	126	347600	326200	532	938	40.3
4	CHIKODI	1269.5	100	248600	237400	322	955	80.5
5	GOKAK	1539.5	106	223600	216400	233	968	74.5
6	HUKKERI	991.5	111	155900	151800	274	974	84
7	KHANAPUR	1749.3	219	107200	106700	106	995	90
8	RAIBAG	958.8	53	121000	113200	138	935	85.6
9	RAMDURG	1215.7	103	102100	99700	148	976	85.3
10	SOUNDATTI	1580.9	111	138800	134400	141	968	87.8

1) District Statistical Handbook, (1991)

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES FOR JALPAIGURI DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Name of District / Blocks	SCHEDULED CASTE			SCHEDULED TRIBE			% TO TOTAL POPULATION			% TO TOTAL POPULATION		
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	SC	ST	SC FEMALE	ST FEMALE		
1	JALPAIGURI	206326	200429	406755	42143	40933	83076	11.5	2.5	11.62	2.37		
2	ATHANI	26992	25607	52599	498	464	962	13.7	0.2	13.85	0.25		
3	BALHONGAL	8779	8444	17223	2216	2277	4493	5.51	1.4	5.50	1.48		
4	BELGAUM	14949	10537	25486	8045	7892	15937	5.31	0.1	5.23	2.41		
5	CHIKODI	31782	30036	61818	481	463	944	12.71	0.1	12.65	0.19		
6	GOKAK	17332	17194	34526	11786	11434	23220	7.81	5.2	7.94	5.28		
7	HUMNERI	19769	19335	39104	2793	2765	5558	12.7	1.8	12.88	1.82		
8	KHANAPUR	7317	7261	14578	2017	1883	3900	6.8	1.8	6.8	1.76		
9	RAIBAG	24491	23394	47885	418	387	805	20	0.3	20.6	0.34		
10	RAMDURG	11599	11606	23205	1445	1426	2872	11.4	1.4	11.64	1.4		
11	SOUNDATTI	10237	20791	31028	4063	8358	12421	3.8	1.5	15.46	6.2		

SOURCE: 1) Census of India, 1991 (Final Population Totals)
2) District Statistical Handbook, (latest issue)

TABALE 3

VITAL STATISTICS FOR BELGAUM DISTRICT

Sl. No.	ITEM	YEAR	RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL
1	Crude Birth Rate	1991	27.3	23.3	26.2
2	Crude Death rate	-	9.4	6	8.5
3	Total Marital fertility Rate	-	-	-	-
4	Mean Age at Marriage MALE FEMALE	1991	-	-	25.86 19.21
5	Percentage of Mortality rate. Male+female	-	-	-	-
6	Couple protection rate	1991	-	-	45.6
7	Infant mortality rate male + female	1991	82	41	73
8	female	-	-	-	-
9	Child Mortality rate male+female	-	-	-	-
10	Maternal Mortality Rate Percentage of	-	-	-	-
11	Expectation of life at birth	-	-	-	55 YRS

SOURCE: 1) Census of India, 1991 (Final Population Totals)
2) District Statistical Handbook, (latest issue)

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX AND RURAL/URBAN
AREAS OF BELGAUM DISTRICT

Sl. No.	CATEGORY	MALE			FEMALE		
		RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL
1	DISTRICT	-	-	-	-	-	-
a)	Main Workers	57.6	16	73.6	23.1	3.1	26.4
b)	Marginal Workers	4.9	0.7	5.7	90.6	3.6	94.2
c)	Total Population	51.4	14.2	65.6	31.01	3.2	34.2

SOURCE: 1) DISTRICT STATISTICAL HAND BOOK, BELGAUM

2) CENSUS OF INDIA, BELGAUM (1991)

TABALE 5

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN WORKERS
BELGAUM DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Name of District / Blocks	RURAL		URBAN	
		TOTAL WORKERS	% OF FEMALE	TOTAL WORKERS	% OF MALE
1	CULTIVATORS	517238	21.7	29035	18.4
2	AGRICULTUREAL LABOURS	366315	47.5	39561	31.7
3	LIVE STOCK AND FOREST	17466	11.29	4061	7.2
b	MINING AND QUARRY'S	1345	12.8	592	26.3
4	MANUFACTURING				
a	HOUSE HOLD INDUST	29817	25.3	11145	24
b	OTHERS				
5	CONSTRUCTION	17984	2.9	11164	7.8
6	TRADE AND COMMERCE	32238	7.5	53258	11.2
7	TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION	10582	0.6	17176	2.1
8	OTHERS SERVICE	169087	12.1	7843	19.5

SOURCE: Census of India, 1991 (Final Population Totals)

TABALE 6

THE TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF RIGISTERED MAHILA MANDALS OF
TALUKS OF BELGAUM DISTRICT -1989

SL.N	Name of District BELGAUM /Blocks	NUMBER OF RIGISTERED MAHILA MANDALS	ACTIVITIES	NUMBER OF MAHILA MANDALS HAVING EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY PROGRAMME
1	ATHANI	50	-	-
2	BAILHONGAL	19		
3	BELGAUM	35 (MM)		N O T
4	CHIKODI	39		A V A I L A B L E
5	GOKAK	29		
6	HUMKERI			
7	KHANAPUR	14		
8	RAIBAG	39		
9	RAMDURG	34		
10	SOUNDATTI	28		

TABLE 7

WOMEN IN EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION
OF BELGAUM DISTRICT

Sl. No.	DESIGNATION	TOTAL NO. OF PERSONS	NO. & % OF WOMEN
1	BLOCK LEVEL	-	-
	CLASS II	1+1	-
	CLASS III	2	-
	CLASS IV	1	40%
2	DISTRICT LEVEL	-	-
	CLASS I	5	-
	CLASS II	4	-
	CLASS III	50	40%
	CLASS IV	16	18%
3	STATE LEVEL	-	-
	CLASS I	-	-
	CLASS II	-	-
	CLASS III	-	-
	CLASS IV	-	-

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION BELGAUM -1991

TABLE 8

LITERACY RATE OF BELGAUM DISTRICT

POPULATION	RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL
ALL POPULATION (1991 CENSUS)			
MALE	50.23	71.08	60.65
FEMALE	25.92	53.57	35.74
TOTAL	-	-	-
SCHEDULED CASTE (1981 CENSUS)			
MALE	32.84	52.84	36.67
FEMALE	9.5	25.6	12.6
TOTAL	21.3	39.4	24.7
SCHEDULED TRIBES (1981 CENSUS)			
MALE	25.9	44.4	28.7
FEMALE	6.03	18.3	7.9
TOTAL	16.1	31.9	18.5

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 1981, 1991

TABLE 9

LITERACY RATE OF 1981 FOR THE BLOCKS IN
BELGAUM DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Name of District /Block	ALL COMMUNITIES 1992					
		URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE	TOTAL	
1	ATHANI	68.27	48.13	40.05	26.51	39.8	
2	BAILHONGAL	68.77	48.49	52.12	26.34	42.37	
3	BELGAUM	76.19	61.85	54.07	30.43	58.47	
4	CHIKODI	73.16	52.08	59.28	33.57	49.87	
5	GOKAK	61.91	41.18	43.75	18.28	36.35	
6	HUKKERI	67.74	47.45	49.21	24.35	40.25	
7	KHANAPUR	71.99	54.42	54.65	30.82	44.8	
8	RAIBAG	56.07	40.09	40.23	19.43	32.78	
9	RAMDURG	69.02	45.27	47.15	20.17	37.27	
10	SOUNDATTI	62.49	41.36	47.66	22.37	37.27	

SOURCE : DPEP DISTRICT PLAN, BELGAUM DISTRICT

TABLE 10

LITERACY RATE FOR SC FOR THE BLOCKS OF
BELGAUM DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Name of District/ Block	S C 1981					
		URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE	TOTAL
1	ATHANI	46.06	20.74	33	30.13	8.9	19.62
2	BAILHON	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	BELGAUM	57.93	33	45.73	40.88	12.77	27.14
4	CHIKODI	56.72	27.02	41.99	43.8	14.12	29.21
5	GOKAK	44.79	18.96	31.91	27.31	7.29	17.26
6	HUKKERI	52.68	21.44	37.86	33.51	9.63	21.61
7	KHANAPU	62.04	27.22	45	31.33	8.49	20
8	RAIBAG	46.19	16.97	31.73	22.37	5.13	13.1
9	RAMDURG	35.92	12.38	23.97	26.88	7.6	17.24
10	SOUNDAT	-	-	-	-	-	-

SOURCE : CENSUS OF INDIA , 1981

TABLE 11

LITERACY RATE FOR ST FOR THE BLOCKS OF
BELGAUM DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Name of District / Block	ST 1981			RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE	TOTAL
		URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	TOTAL			
					21.21	4.86	13.2
1	ATHANI	67.5	27.14	47.5	-	5.97	12.25
2	BAILHONGAL	-	-	-	18.41	10.99	21.65
3	BELGAUM	51.81	23.32	38.14	32.57	6.06	19.16
4	CHIKODI	68.75	36.36	55.55	31.82	3.9	12.78
5	GOKAKI	44.94	18.68	32.23	20.91	3	7.8
6	HUKKERI	17.56	8.67	13.15	12.43	7.3	15.84
7	KHANAPUR	32	15.13	23.72	24.04	5.76	17.65
8	RAIBAG	15.44	2.68	8.92	29.08	-	-
9	RANDURG	49.33	25.56	38.16	-	-	-
10	SOUNDATTI	-	-	-	-	-	-

SOURCE : CENSUS OF INDIA, 1981

TABLE 12

TEACHERS BY SEX AND BY RURAL URBAN AREAS IN
BELGAUM DISTRICT -1991

SL. NO	STAGE	MALE	FEMALE
I	PRE-PRIMARY		
a	RURAL	-	176
b	URBAN	-	8
c	TOTAL	-	184
II	PRIMARY		
a	RURAL	1082	321
b	URBAN	-	-
c	TOTAL	-	-
III	MIDDLE		
a	RURAL	2421	755
b	URBAN	-	-
c	TOTAL	-	-
IV	N.F		
a	RURAL	-	-
b	URBAN	-	-
c	TOTAL	-	-

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, BELGAUM, 1991

TABLE 13

NUMBER OF VILLAGES HAVING BALWADIS CENTRES- 1993

SL. NO	NAME OF THE BLOCKS	NO OF VILLAGES HAVING BALWADIS	NO OF BENEFICIARIES TOTAL
1	ATHANI	21	1147
2	BAILHONGAL	15	885
3	BELGAUM	110	3910
4	CHIKKODI	42	3059
5	GOKAK	17	721
6	HUKKERI	19	934
7	KHANAPUR	15	711
8	RAIBHAG	16	492
9	RAMDURG	16	1591
10	SOUNDATTI	15	814